

knead bread for him, to sweep and weave, leading a miserable life, given as wife to some base slave. She prefers to be sacrificed at Achilles's tomb. When the Greeks were going to kill her, she asked them to keep their hands off. She would submit. Let her die free. " It would be a shanie to me, royal, to be called a slave amongst the dead." In the *Trojan Women* the screams of the Trojan women are heard, as they are distributed by lot to their new Greek masters. The play is full of the woes of slavery. At Athens slaves enjoyed great freedom of manners and conduct. They dressed like the poorest freedmen. No one dare misuse the slave of another simply because he was a slave. If the master abused a slave, the latter had an asylum in the temple and could demand to be sold. Slaves could pursue any trade which they knew, paying a stipulated sum to their owners, and could thus buy their manumission. Their happiness, however, depended on the will of another.<sup>1</sup> In the law they were owned as things were, and could be given, lent, sold, and bequeathed. They could not possess property, nor have wives in assured exclusive possession against masters. Their children belonged to their masters. Plato thought that nature had made some to command, others to serve.<sup>2</sup> He thought the soul of a slave base, incapable of good, unworthy of confidence.<sup>3</sup> Aristotle thought that every well-appointed house needs animate and inanimate tools. The animate tools are slaves, who have souls, but not like those of their masters. They lack will. Slaves are like members of the master, ruled by his will. Their virtue is obedience.<sup>4</sup> He says that there were men in his time who said that slavery was an injustice due to violence and established by law.<sup>5</sup>

286. Slavery at Rome. It is in ancient Rome that we find slavery most thoroughly developed. Any civilization which accomplishes any great results must do so by virtue of force which it has at its disposal. The Romans conquered and enslaved their nearest neighbors. By virtue of their increased power they extended their conquests. They repeated this process until they had consumed all the known world. The city of Rome was a center

<sup>1</sup> Beloch, *Griech. Gesch.*, I, 469.      <sup>2</sup> *De Rej>ub.*, I, 309.      <sup>3</sup> *De Legibus*, VI, 376.

<sup>4</sup> **Petit.**, I, ii, 7; *Nick. Ethics*, VIII, 10.      <sup>5</sup> *PoliL*, I, 2.